1:Gallin E-4,5 (1957-1958) 1966
AD5 Taiwan Hokkien AD5
Formosa AD1
People's Republic of China AF18

F P.R.C. 121 369

some insights into what is now taking place on the Chinese mainland. For many of the changes now taking place both in Taiwan and on the mainland are primarily due to the same cause—the encroachment of urbanization on a traditionally agrarian culture, whether enforced by the Japanese, the Nationalist Chinese, or the Chinese Communists.

T 121

FIELD METHODS AND PROBLEMS

In the selection of a research site, I looked for a Taiwanese village with several attributes. These were that the inhabitants be of mainland origin, preferably descendants of early emigrants from the province of Fukien; that the village have agriculture as its primary means of livelihood; that it have a moderate-sized population, preferably between five hundred and one thousand inhabitants, to facilitate the achievement of familiarity with most of the people and with all aspects of village cultural life; that it be fairly traditional both culturally and socially and as typical as possible of the general villages in that area; and that housing be available inside the village for me, my wife, and our interpreter. It was also important that the village not be too near a major city, and yet not be geographically or culturally isolated from the main flow of Taiwanese life; it had to be identifiable as a definite community.

And, of course, it was important that the villagers be receptive to having a foreign observer move into the village.

It is no easy task to search for a village in which to carry on research in an unfamiliar country. The island of Taiwan, which on the map appears to be minute, is actually 250 miles long from north to south and 90 miles wide; it has an area of 13.8 thousand square miles.

F [133] [131] T F 121 654 648

At the start of my search, I talked with the staff of the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR), a Chinese and American agency which plays an important role in rural development in Taiwan. They briefed me on the cultural and geographic areas of rural Taiwan, and we decided that the *hsien* (counties) of Chang-hua, Taichung, and Yun Lin (all on the west-central coastal plain of Taiwan) offered the best possibilities for a suitable village. The next step was to travel by jeep within this area with JCRR field agents to visit many different kinds of villages and make a final choice. The interpreter, whom I hired at that time to live and work with my wife and me in the village, was a companion on these excursions. (For a discussion of translation methods and the use of the interpreter in the field see Appendix I.)

T 124

T 121

During the time we were investigating the many villages, we also visited local Farmers' Associations and *hsiang* (district) public offices. We held many long discussions with local officials to get additional

4:Grajdanzev--3 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 131, 631, 177.63 Japan
636.63

"The area of Taiwan, excluding the islands around it, is 35,760 sq. km. (13,807 sq. miles), a little more than the area of the Netherlands, or one-third as large as Virginia, and almost equal to the area of Kyushu or the Japanese part of Saghalien. The island stretches from north to south, the distance from its northern-most point to its southern promontory being 400 km. (249 miles) and, from east to west at the broadest part, 150 km. (93 miles). As an administrative area the Taiwan government-general includes adjacent islands and the Pescadores. The total number of these islands is 76, but their total area is only 64 sq. km. Recently the Spratley Islands off the coast of Indo-China were made a part of the territory of the government-general, but as yet they have not been adequately surveyed."

4:Grajdanzev--3 [2] S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 131

"The geographical position of the island is as follows: its northerly point lies at 25° 38′ north latitude, while its southern-most point is 21°45′ N. In other words, Taiwan is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer."

4:Grajdanzev--4 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 131

"The most westerly point of Taiwan is 119°18´E. longitude and the eastermost point 122° 6´E. Thus Taiwan is situated almost 30° (or 2 hours' difference in time) to the west of Japan proper, and on the same meridian as Shanghai. Below are distances from the chief ports of the island to the important points of the Far East (in miles):

To	From Keelung*	Tamsui	Takao
Amoy, China	217	192	186
Foochow, China	144	115	175
Shanghai, China	436	418	637
Yokohama, Japan	1,245	1,276	1,495
Hongkong	466	440	360
Manila, Philippines	1,116	1,090	1,010
Saigon, Indo-China	1,534	1,508	1,530
Singapore, British Malaya	1,906	1,880	1,800

*'Kirun' in Japanese transcription. "

4;Grajdanzev--9 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 101, 131

"The name Formosa was given to the island in 1590 when the first Portuguese sailors to sight the island are said to have called it Ihla formosa (Beautiful island). However the name Formosa is not used by either the Chinese inhabitants or their Japanese masters. In Chinese and in Japanese alike it has been called Taiwan (or Terraced Bay) since 1612.

The island is only 100-120 miles from the coast of the Chinese province of Fukien. Two hundred miles to the south, separated by the Bashi Straits, lies Luzon, northernmost of the major Philippine islands, and less than 700 miles to the north lies Nagasaki, southern port of Japan. The intervening Riu-Kiu Archipelago made it possible for even primitive fishing boats to make the journey from Japan to Taiwan. These three connections—to the south with the Malayan Archipelago, to the west with the mainland of China, and to the north with Japan—have shaped the history of Taiwan."

6: Kirchhoff--25 U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 131

The oval area of Formosa, which is broader in the southern half and stretches out to form a narrow point of land at the extremity, measures 35,000 sq. km.* ... In length

* This figure is the result of a planimetric measurement which I based on the map of Formosa in the proportion of 1: 696,960, as given in the informative "Report by Alexander Hosie on the Island of Formosa, presented to both Houses of Parliament," London 1893. The figure that has usually been given up to this, estimating the area of the island at 34,550 sq. km. only, certainly falls short of the truth, while much more certainly exaggerated is the statement of Imbault-Huart that the island measures "approximately" 38,803 sq. km. ...

it measures about 380 km., and at the broadest point about 150 km.

9: Yamasaki--221[5] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 101, 131

The Taiwan island group embraces the chief island of Taiwan (Formosa), the Hōko-tō or Pescadores Islands and a number of accessory islets. To these last belong: Kōtō-sho (Botel-Tobago), Shōkōtō-sho (Small Botel-Tobago), Kashō-tō (Samasana), Shō-ryūkyū-tō (Lambay Island), Kisan-tō (Steep Island), Agincourt and some even smaller rocky islands. The group lies opposite the Chinese province of Fōkien which, in keeping with a treaty with Japan, the Chinese Government may not cede to other nations. The Taiwan Islands form the southern end of the three great Japanese island groups which, in three curves, cut off three of the eastern Asiatic bordering seas from the Pacific Ocean. In the north west we have the Ryūkyū (Riukiu) Islands. These form a whole with Taiwan not only geographically but also geologically, and in the south are separated by the Bashi Straits from the Batan Islands, the northernmost group of the Philippines.

9: Yamasaki--221 [6] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans 116, 131

The chief island of Taiwan, which forms a longish oval, lies between latitudes N. 21° 54′ and 25° 18′ and longitudes E. 120° 45′ and 122° from Greenwich. The length from north to south is 395 km., and the greatest width in the middle of the island is 123 km. In the southern part the island narrows towards the 22nd parallel, which it crosses at two points. The total area is almost 34,700 sq. km., while that of the other smaller islands amounts to about 200 square km.

9: Yamasaki--229 N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 131, 133, 361 Pescadores

Apart from the chief island of Taiwan, there are various subsidiary islands. Among these the Pescadores are the most important. This group consists of about eighty islets and cliffs, situated to the west of Taiwan in the Formosa Channel, between lat. N. 23° and 24°. The Portuguese called these islands Pescadores (Fisher Islands) because of the extensive fishing which the Chinese have practised there for many centuries. The largest island is called Hōkō-tō (Penghu Island). It consists of basalt and coral reefs. On its western side a bay is formed by the two islands next in importance, Hakusa-tō (Pehoe Island), or "white sand island" and Gyo-ō-tō (Fisher Island). This protected area offers an important haven in the stormy China Sea. The chief locality on the largest island, Makō or Mekon, is a small harbor on this bay with about 3,000 inhabitants, to which there must now be added a small Japanese garrison. The harbor is deep and quiet; always to be found there are some steamers and Chinese trading junks, together with a large number of fishing boats. The island is flat and poor in flora. The highest elevation is only 48 m. high. Other islands worthy of note in this group are Kitsubai or "Bird Island" to the north and the Pachan (Rover) group with Pachan and Tsiang, the Kitsu group (East group) with Tōkitsu and Saikitsu and Taisho or "Junk Island" in the south.

9: Yamasaki--229 [2] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans 116, 131, 133

To the southwest of Taiwan lies the small coral island of Shō-ryū-kyū-tō or Lambay Island, while to the east of Taiwan the three volcanic islands of Kashō-tō or Samasana, Kōtō-sho or Botel-Tobago and Sho-kōtō-to or Small Botel-Tobago are also counted with Taiwan. Kisho or "steep island," is a small island on the coast of the Kapsiulan Plain. At the mouth of the port of Kilung there are two islands, Sai-rō-to and Kilung-tō; the latter, consisting of volcanic rock, rises steeply from the sea. Farther to the north lie Agincourt and two other islets.

10: Schumacher--226 [8] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 131, 133

Strategically Formosa is highly significant because from here insuperable obstacles may be imposed which would prevent passage through the Formosa canal.

On the other hand, Formosa does not have a single port which might serve as a base for maritime operations and which could shelter modern war-ships. Instead it has good natural fortifications which in the north protect the entrance to Kelung and Tamsui and, in the south, that to Takao. In addition the Dutch and the French have built forts in Amping. In case of war it might thus be possible to maintain traffic between Formosa and the Pescadores, or at least it will be facilitated to a great degree. And the Pescadores have a harbor which we should be inclined to judge one of the best and safest of the world.

20: Alvarez--248 (no date) 1927 Formosans
116, 131, 101

"Formosa is still almost unknown to [MC: the] scientist. It is one of the great islands which are situated to the southeast of the vast Chinese empire (now republic), and it is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Formosa, also called Channel of Formosa. In the centre of the latter, about 25 sea-miles away from Formosa and from the shores of China, are the poor islands named 'islas Pescadoras' (fisher islands), which, on account of their important strategical position have on several occasions been coveted by powerful foreign nations."

20: Alvarez--248[2] (no date) 1927 Formosans
116, 131

"The island is about 264 miles in length and 80 miles in breadth. The total area of Formosa thus amounts to 14,000 square miles, embracing the sinuosities and entangled foldings formed by the numerous and elevated mountains of the high ranges, some of which, as for instance Mount Sylvia and Mount Morrison, rise to twelve and thirteen thousand feet above the level of the sea."

35: Collingwood--135 D-2 (1866) 1867 Formosans
116, 131, 133, 361

"On the 13th June, 1866, I visited Sano Bay, on the east coast of Formosa, in H. M. S. Serpent, Commander Bullock, proceeding thither from the harbour of Kelung. The object of this visit was chiefly the verification of some supposed dangers in the harbour, which is spacious and not difficult of approach, and, although little frequented, is of importance as the only available harbour upon the whole east coast of the island. Our visit acquired additional interest from the fact that there was believed to be a village in the bay, occupied by the aborigines of the island, whom we were anxious to meet with. We found four villages in the bay: the first and smallest upon the northern side was a mere hamlet of Chinese fishermen, consisting of half-a-dozen cottages upon the hill-side, their boats drawn up on the beach in front. Passing by this, we proceeded up the harbour, and anchored near a sandy beach, beyond which we could see some roofs of houses. All the rest of the bay had a desolate and lifeless appearance, the lofty hills sweeping down to the water's edge, generally densely wooded, and presenting an aspect of wildness, which accorded well with our belief that they were inhabited by the still savage aborigines of Formosa."

37: Steere--315-316 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosans
116, 131, 133

"The Island of Formosa lies about eighty miles from the main land of China, and is two hundred and fifty miles in length and eighty or ninety in breadth. Physically considered it is made up of a lofty range, or system of ranges, of mountains on the east-side, with a rocky and precipitous coast on the Pacific, and rich level plains on the west, extending down to shallow seas in the Formosa channel, with immense sand flats, which are uncovered at low tide, and are apparently rapidly rising and adding to the cultivable lands. Several of the mountains are over twelve thousand feet in height, and the whole range from east of Takao for a hundred miles to the north must stand at near eleven thousand feet. In January, 1874, this whole extent was covered with snow, and it is probably so covered every winter. The highest mountains when visited were very steep, and were composed of slate rock with veins of quartz from an inch to several feet in thickness. The bases of the mountains and the foot hills are generally composed of coarse, friable sandstone, containing tertiary fossils. There are numerous plateaus among the foot hills and below them, evidently the remains of ancient plains that are now left far above the great plain below, the rivers having [316] cut down through to a lower level. Many of these plateaus are tilted out of level apparently by the rising of the mountain chain behind them, and the foot hills are evidently thrown up in this way, especially those east of Taiwanfu that were like great furrows in the general direction of the mountain range, the strata of sandstone of which they are composed being tilted at an angle of 20°, but growing greater toward the mountains."

37: Steere--318 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosans
116, 131, 311, 161, 563, 157

"The Pescadores are a group of low flat islands between Formosa and the mainland. They seem to be composed almost entirely of basaltic rock, which is partly columnar in many of the cliffs. There is iron ore found upon Fisher's island. The rock of the island is barely covered with soil, but nearly their whole surface is cultivated during the south-west monsoon, in sweet potatoes, pea-nuts, and millet. The inhabitants are estimated at eighty thousand, and there are said to be thirty towns and villages. The town of Makang, which is the largest, probably has twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants. Its harbor is good, but the entrance is intricate. The Chinese live generally in houses made of coral rock that is frequently cut into blocks. They are descendants of the Fuh-kienese, and are all fishermen. They have considerable trade with the mainland and with Formosa in dried fish and in hogs, which are fattened upon pea-nuts, and in pea-nut oil. The feet of all the women are small, though their hard and laborious life must make this custom troublesome enough. I saw one small-footed woman ploughing and driving the buffalo, though the wind was blowing a gale at the time, so that we could hardly stand before it. The islanders are a rough and uncivilized race, accustomed to hardships, and the charges of piracy and wrecking made against them, are, without doubt, true. They are the boldest of fisherman, and during the warm monsoon, are almost amphibious. I was there in January, when the weather was cold and the wind and sea high, but when they found that I wished coral and shells, they procured me large quantities living. The islands make a good place for shelter for Chinese junks

45: Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa AD1

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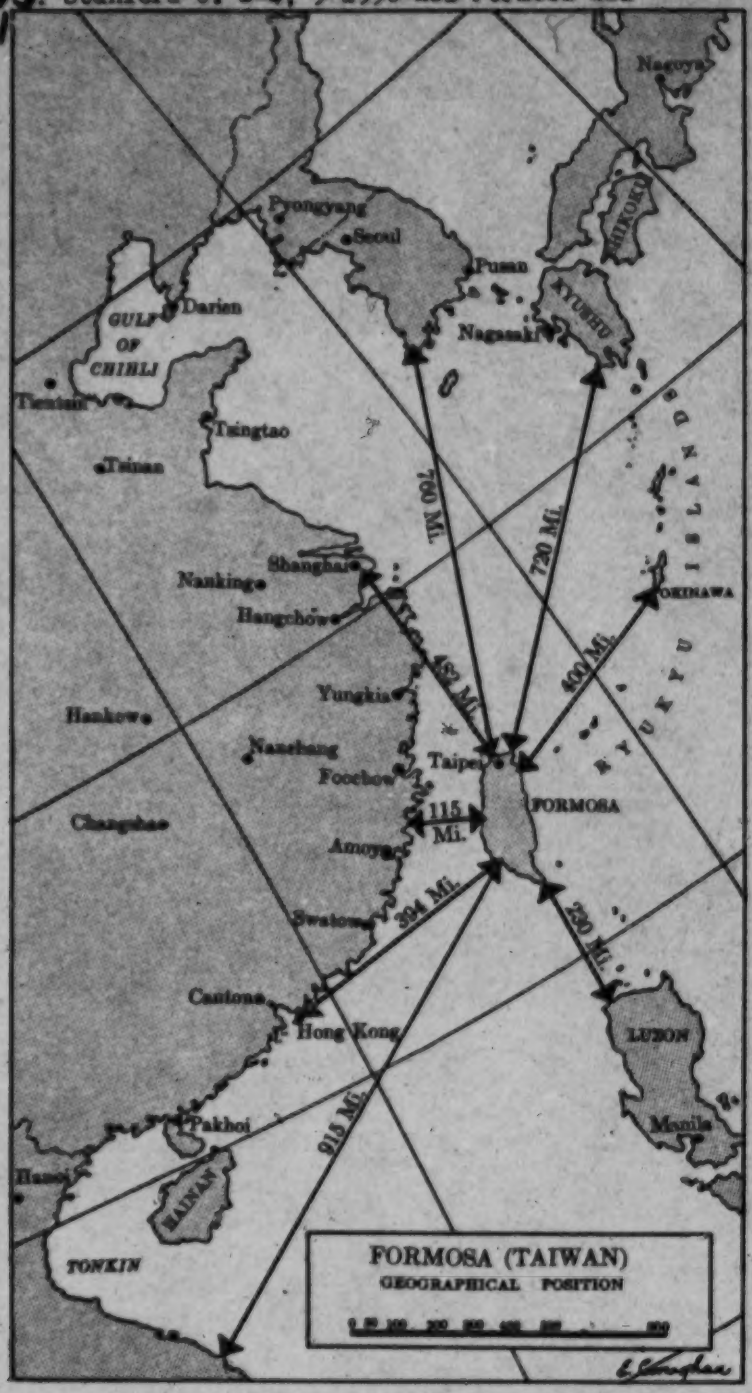

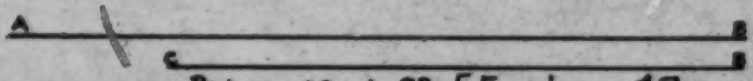

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Annex "A," Subparagraph 1a',
Sociological Background

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

101 The island of Formosa is called Taiwan by the Chinese and the Japanese. The name may have been derived from an aboriginal tribe called Tai-yuan who inhabited the western coast of the island and with whom the Chinese first came into contact in the early sixteenth century. Taiwan means "Terraced Bay". Later, the Portuguese appeared as regular traders in the China Sea. Plying between the coast of China and Japan, they often sighted the island. Apparently impressed by its scenic grandeur, they gave it the name "Ihla Formosa", the beautiful isle.

I. LOCATION AND AREA

• 131 Taiwan, as a province, comprises the islands of Formosa and the Pescadores. It is situated in the western Pacific astride the Tropic of Cancer, between latitudes 21° 45' 25" N and 25° 37' 53" N, and longitudes 122° 10' 25" E and 119° 18' 13" E. To the west, the Formosa Strait separates the islands from the China Mainland by less than one hundred miles of water at the closest point; to the south, the Philippines lie beyond the 230 miles of Bashi (Luzon) Strait; to the east is the Pacific Ocean. The islands of Formosa are midway on the water route between Shanghai and Hong Kong, 400 miles southwest of Okinawa, and 720 miles south of Japan.

1: Stanford U, S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa AD1

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[Facing p.15]

The Heritage of Japanese Rule. The City of Taipeh.

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taiwan is a small island of less than 14,000 square miles. Its cultivable land is a narrow plain bordered by mountain ranges extending 250 miles from north to south. Scarcely more than 100 miles to the west are South China's commercial cities and rice lands. Two hundred miles to the south is the Philippine island of Luzon. The Ryukyu Islands and Kyushu lie to the north. This strategic location, combined with the fertile western plain, the tropical climate and the impregnable mountain areas, has made the people of Taiwan pawns of the empires that have fought for the suzerainty of Asia's Pacific littoral.

52:Barclay S-5 (nodate)1954 ADI Formosa ADI

CHAPTER I

The Growth of Population

In the last century and again in modern times, Taiwan has repeatedly become the object of rivalries among some of the most powerful nations of the world. Though its history has been a succession of disruptive incidents resulting from such contacts, by its size alone the island scarcely seems to merit the covetous attention that outsiders have given to it. It is not large—only 250 miles from north to south, and about 90 miles across at the widest point. The area that it covers is only 14,000 square miles, or slightly less than that of the Netherlands. There is little in the way of precious minerals that would arouse the desire of industrial countries. It offers no great area into which other peoples can expand. It has only its significant location in the path of transportation routes off the coast of China, and a territory potentially rich in agricultural output. While the former of these has had the greater attraction to foreign nations, it is the latter that actually yielded—perhaps exceeded—the full measure of wealth that was expected.

The topography and climate of Taiwan in the past have combined to make the island inhospitable to settlement. Being at the fringe of the tropics, the climate is hot and rainy, with marked changes of season and variations from one section to another. The greater part of its surface is not readily put to human use. Over half of this area consists of rugged mountains, rising steeply from a plain along the western coast and extending to the Pacific Ocean in the east. Heavy rainfall therefore runs off very quickly, creating torrential floods and occasional droughts in between. Large parts of the island are frequently swept by typhoons and shaken by earthquakes.

Within the span of recorded history, the difficulties presented by the physical environment never succeeded in discouraging human habitation. There were vague reports of residents there before A.D. 1000. When Taiwan first came officially to the attention of China, during the Ming dynasty, some tribes of primitives were known to be living near the western coast. Since the 16th century people swarmed to Taiwan from the relatively crowded parts of South China, and prospered there as agriculturists. The Japanese, who ruled the island from 1895 to 1945 and exploited its possibilities